THE
# North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising.**

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

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**RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.**—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

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**NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.**—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

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**Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.**

**WM. D. ROBERS, Jr.,** HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

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**RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE**—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty persons. We shall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

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**GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.**—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 78—6t.

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**SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.**—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FARRIOLT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

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**NIEMEYER & WHITE,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

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**FORM BOOK.** THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

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**GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE** COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES SLOAN, | Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown. |
| Dr. J. A. MEBANE, | WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington. |
| C. P. MENDENHALL, | Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College. |
| WM. S. RANKIN, | JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury. |
| Rev. C. F. DEEMS, | JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville. |
| JAMES M. GARRETT, | J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh. |
| JED. H. LINDSAY, | ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton. |
| W. J. McCONNELL, Greensborough. | Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle. |
| E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough. | PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.* |
| W. P. MOORE, Newbern. | |
| H. H. BURWELL, Henderson. | |
| J. L. BRIDGERS. Tarborough. | |
| W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.* | |

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

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**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE** COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, | JOHN COX, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, | JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, |
| JNO. R. WILLIAMS, | J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, |
| JOHN PRIMROSE, | F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, |
| H. D. TURNER, | ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, |
| S. W. WHITING, | W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. SELBY, | H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, |
| GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, | JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, |
| J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, | A. T. SUMMY, Asheville. |
| JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, | |
| JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', | |

of Raleigh,

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN PRIMROSE,
} *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

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**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN**SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age*.

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph Gorrell, | John M. Logan, |
| Lyndon Swaim, | D. P. Weir, |
| John A. Gilmer, | E. W. Ogburn, |
| D. F. Caldwell, | Robert M. Sloan, |
| Richard Greene, | Robert P. Dick, |
| David McLean, | Henry B. Elliott. |
| Richard Sterling, | |

OFFICERS.

*President*—RALPH GORRELL,
*Vice-President*—LYNDON SWAIM,
*Secretary and Treasurer*—D. P. WEIR,
*Attorney*—JOHN A. GILMER,
*Examining Physician*—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
*Consulting Physicians*—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
*General Agent*—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

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☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

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**CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE** COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

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**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN**SURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer*.
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney*.
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

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**BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.**—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch*.—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 30—tf.

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**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!**—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alspaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

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**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic,
} Silks,

Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

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**Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.**

**SILAS BURNS,** PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

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**PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.**—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

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**HENRY D. TURNER,** BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Term Reports, ..... | Law and Equity, | in 1 | vol. |
| Conference, ..... | " " | 1 | " |
| Haywood's ditto, ..... | " " | 2 | " |
| Battle's Haywood, ..... | " " | 1 | " |
| Taylor's Law Repository, .. | " " | 1 | " |
| Murphy's Reports, ..... | " " | 3 | " |
| Hawk's Reports, ..... | " " | 4 | " |
| Devereux's Law, ..... | | 4 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 2 | " |
| Dev. & Battle's Law, ..... | | 3 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 2 | " |
| Iredell's Law, ..... | | 13 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 7 | " |
| " Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, .... | | 4 | " |

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

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**AFTER THE TRADE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

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**FRESH ARRIVALS.**—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

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**NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

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**STRAY NOTICE**—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books, by W. M. Cannady, at Lemay's Ferry Roads, 18 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows: color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns, also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger.*
Oxford, July 23, 1853. 984—3tw.

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**ISAAC PROCTER,** (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

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**NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE** ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

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**SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.**—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

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**HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.**—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

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**NEW DRUG STORE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

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**HAYWOOD & SCOTT** ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

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**WILSON & GRICE,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
*No.* 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf*,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.
May 2d, 1853. 43—1y.

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**Washington City Lime.**

**300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASH**INGTON CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

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WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.

STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh*,
July 30, 1853.

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**LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the le

## INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS.—The visit of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Hermes to Nankin has opened a new scene in the great Chinese drama. It has served to establish the truth of previous surmises, that a large number of the Chinese are enlightened Christians, and destroyers of idols. This class of the revolutionists had been known for some time before as the "Shang-ti Brotherhood," and had made a statement of their views and principles in two proclamations—one issued by Yang, the eastern king, and the other by Sian, the western king, in the early part of the present year.

We publish some more curious and highly interesting extracts relative to their religious belief, precepts, and moral code, extracted from the most authentic sources.

From the Correspondent of the Overland China Mail, May 24.

THE ORIGIN OF THEIR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—It will perhaps prove interesting to you to learn what is known of the origin of their Christian knowledge. Their chief on earth, Hung Siu-tsiuen, who is styled the Tae-ping Wang, and "to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed," is a native of Hawhien, a district of Kwang-chau department, in Canton province. He came to the residence of a missionary in Canton, in 1846, to learn the Christian doctrines. He remained in this missionary's house several months, supported by him, and was daily engaged in memorizing the Holy Scriptures, and receiving instruction in them. When he came to the missionary, he gave him a paper in Chinese, stating that his attention had first been directed to these doctrines by a tract, entitled "Good words exhorting the age," which had been given him, several years previously, in Canton, when he was attending the literary examination; that the doctrines which were taught in this tract, viz: that there was only one true God—that Jesus was the Saviour—the folly of idolatry—the duty of repentance, &c.—were farther impressed upon his mind in a vision which he had subsequently, during a spell of sickness; and that, having heard that there was a foreign teacher in Canton, he had come to be instructed in these doctrines. This paper was unfortunately lost. After several months instruction, he requested baptism; but the missionary was not satisfied that he was a proper subject for that ordidance, and wished to wait for more decided evidence of faith and repentence. He afterwards left Canton for Kwangsi. He was a small man, of good appearance and address, and of considerable attainments in Chinese literature, but in no way very remarkable.

In September of 1852, a man of the same sur-name as Hung Siu-tsinen, came to Hong Kong. He professed to be a friend of the chief, and also to be a believer in Christianity. He made the acquaintance of a missionary in Hong Kong, and requested Baptism of him, which request was not granted so far as I am informed. During his intercourse with this missionary, he gave him two papers in Chincse—one containing some notice of the conversion of Hung Siu-tsinen, and the other containing some account of himself, the commencement of their preaching, and the attendant persecutions, and their subsequent connecting themselves with the robbers in Kwang-si, in 1850.

The first paper, in addition to the particulars above given, as communicated by Hung Siu-tsinen himself to the missionary in Canton in 1846, states that he was a student from his youth, and a man of transcendent ability—that after he returned from Canton to Kwang-si, he commenced teaching and preaching—that he wrote many books, explaining Christian doctrines, and exhorting men to believe them—that he met with opposition, and that he worked miracles, foretold future events, and saw visions.

Of himself, he states in the second paper, that he was a teacher; and that after Hung had explained to him the doctrines of the tract he had received at the examination, and the substance of his subsequent vision, he immediately believed the doctrines, and discarded the worship of Confucius from his school room, and the idols from his house, and commenced exhorting his friends and relations to believe and do likewise. Some believed, but others opposed. In the year 1846, he and two others, he having given up his school, commenced preaching these doctrines from village to village in Hwa-hien district, and afterwards they went to Kwang-si, where they had much greater success in propagating the doctrines than in Kwang-tung. They went and came several times between the two provinces. Whenever a member believed, they destroyed the idols and the temples. At first, the magistrates did not molest them, admitting they were good people, and that the doctrines were good; but that afterwards (when the robbers were so numerous) under the pretext of suppressing the robbers, they persecuted them, and two of their number, surnamed Lu and Wang, died under their sufferings from these persecutions. At first they had no intention of rebelling against the government; but being goaded to it by their persecutions, and finding in 1850 tens of thousands gathered together, (*i. e.* of robbers in Kwang-si,) they considered them as a wing of protection, attached themselves to them, and became their leaders, organizing themselves with the professed object of overturning the government. So far from regarding these insurgents with favor, an account of their professed acknowledgement of one God, and their belief in the Sacred Scriptures, I cannot regard these facts but with the deepest solicitude, as calculated to seriously compromise the character of our holy religion in the eyes of this heathen nation.

THEIR COMMISSION FROM GOD.—The revolutionists claim to be commissioned from God, and assert that he has miraculously assisted them. In one of the proclamations referred to above, enumerating the destruction of the world by the flood, the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt, and the incarnation of the Lord Jesus in the Land of Judea, as three great interpositions of God in human affairs, they proceed to state: "In the later ages he has again manifested his indignation, and in the year 1837 the great God sent a celestial messenger, who was commissioned by the Lord of Heaven, when he ascended on high to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he has sent the celestial king to take the lead of the empire and save the people: From A. D. 1848-'51 the great God has compassionated the calamities of the people, who have been entangled in the meshes of the devil's net; on the third month of the year 1851, the exalted Lord and great Emperor appeared; and in the month of the same year, Jesus, the Saviour of the world, manifested himself, exerting innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends in several pitched battles." In the account of the Hermes' visit, it is stated that in recounting their miraculous escapes from Yungugan city, they say, "Our Heavenly Father came down and showed us the way to break out."

HISTORY AND APPEARANCE OF TEEN-WANG, OR THE "HEAVENLY PRINCE," AND HIS COMPEERS. The acknowledged chief of the insurgents is entitled by them Teen-wang, i. e. Heavenly King or Prince, the latter word being in his case equivalent to sovereign prince. In conversation he is sometimes called Tae-ping Wang "Prince of Peace;" but rarely. Tae-ping being the title of the projected new dynasty, not that of this individual monarch. The existence of any such person or title as Teau-tih was distinctly ignored by the Northern Prince, the highest chief seen, who said it was a phrase of "outside people;" and nothing was heard of the re-establishment of the Ming dynasty.

No little mystery exists with respect to the Teen-wang or Heavenly Prince, and there is even room for doubt of his being still alive. The imperialists all declare him to have died some months bac'k; but with them the wish may be father to the belief. The insurgents all speak of him as living; but few, even of the long haired, except the higher leaders, could say they had seen him. He is said to come out occasionally in a large chair; but it is so completely shrouded in yellow silk as to render the presumed occupant invisible. He is said to inhabit the Yamun of the Governor General, and our countrymen who rode past that establishment certainly saw signs of it being occupied by a person of great importance. A consideration of all the various reports and statements respecting this extraordinary individual has led to the following impressions:

That he is probably still alive and about 40 years of age; that his name is certainly Hung-sew-tsuen; that he is a native of the Hwa district, some twenty five miles from Canton; that he took the first, if not the second literary degree, but found his way to office barred; that he then turned his attention to the doctrines of Christianity, and was for a time in direct connection, more or less intimate, with a Protestant medical missionary at Canton; that he afterwards established in Kwangse a community of Christians composed of both Kwang tung and Kwang se men; that persecution compelled him and his co-religionists to take arms; and that, smarting under this a sense of double injustice and injury from the government acting on an ambitious mind, strong feelings, and an enthusiastic temperament, gradually brought him, as the success of his arms increased, to the belief that he was the recipient of a divine mission to exterminate the Manchoos, abolish idolatry, and found a new christian dynasty. We are told that, after a perusal of all the books brought from Nankin, no sign has been detected in anything purporting to have emanated from the Chief himself of a claim to a peculiar son-ship of the Almighty. He calls God the Heavenly Father, but the books obtained speak most distinctly of God being the father of all human beings, and the designation seems to be used exactly as we ourselves employ it. He also calls Jesus Christ the Heavenly (elder) Brother; but this appears to be the only convenient phrase left in the language to express our "Son of God," the term "Teen-tsze, son of Heaven," having been degraded by its long application to the Emperors of China. In Chinese there exists no word exactly equivalent to our common term "brother." There is one which means "elder brother," and another signifying "younger brother." As the latter always implies a distinct and practical subordination, only the former could with propriety be applied to their Lord and Saviour, by these Chinese Christians. From these various circumstances it is concluded that "Heavenly (elder) Brother" expresses in the edicts of Hungsew-tseuen, no special relation to the latter, but simply the brotherhood of the "Son of God" to the "Children of God" generally. It is in one of the most recently dated publications of the insurgents, the child's "Trimetrical Classic," emanating from whom is not said, where unmistakeable claims to a direct divine origin, a son-ship of God and a cadet-ship to Jesus Christ are put forth on behalf of the Heavenly Prince. Are we to consider this an indication that the ruling spirit has already departed from the camps of the insurgents, and is now undergoing a process of deification in the hearts of admiring and affectionate followers?

BOOKS FOUND AT NANKING—We subjoin a description of the titles of half a dozen books procured at Nanking. Remarking generally on the character of these books, a Christian Minister, who looked over them, said, "The explanation of the Ten Commandments, as given in one of the books, is in the main correct." "In another of them is a kind of summary of Old Testament history. The religion of the whole is of the Old Testament Spirit. The whole is wonderful. I do not know what to think of it."

The books are named thus:

*Book of Heavenly Laws*—A tract, written in a very rude style on the doctrines of the sect, in which are introduced the Ten Commandments, (abridged,) with an explanation of them.

*Book of the Commands of the Heavenly Father*—This a part of the new revelation—recording what passed between "the Heavenly Father" and certain of the brethren at various places on earth.

*Book of the Declaration of the Will of Heaven*—This work contains another part of the new revelation.

*Regulations of the Empire of Peace.* Consists of ten rules for the regulation of the camp when stationary; and ten rules for the same object when the army is on the march. This small book has mixed up in it, less than any of the others, the spurious religious jargon. Military subordination is inculcated, and promiscuous pillage, secreting of plunder, and injury to the inhabitants are prohibited. Prayers are to be offered daily, and wine drinking and smoking (of opium) are discouraged.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TAI-PING EMPIRE. The book is made up of religious verses and discourses.

We notice also, the following "Proclamations published by authority, being by Yang-siu-tsing, King of the East, First Minister and Commander of the Forces, and Siao-Cho-kwei, King of the West, Assistant Minister, and Commander of the Forces—of the Tia Ping Celestial Empire (or Empire of Peace.)

This comprises religious proclamations and other documents of a similar tenor.

The Book of Celestial Decrees contains many declarations of the Heavenly Will, as it is called by the revolutionists. We extract a few.

A PROCLAMATION OF THE CELESTIAL KING. In the third month (April) of the Mow-shin year (1848) our Heavenly Father, the Great God and Supreme Lord, came down into the world, and displayed innumerable miracles and powers, accompanied by evident proofs, which are contained in the Book of Proclamations. In the ninth month (October) of the same year, our Celestial Elder Brother, the Saviour Jesus, came down into the world and also displayed innumerable miracles and powers, accompanied by evident proofs, which are contained in the Book of Proclamations. Now, lest any individual of our whole host, whether great or small, male or female, soldier or officer, should not have a perfect knowledge of the holy will and commands of our Celestial Elder Brother; and thus unwittingly offend against the celestial commands and decree, therefore we have especially examined the various proclamations containing the most important of the sacred decrees and commands of our Heavenly Father, and Celestial Elder Brother, and have clasified them, we have published them in the form of a book, in order that our whole host may dilligently read and remember them, and thus avoid offending against the celestial decrees, and do that which is pleasing to our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother. There are annexed to the same some of our royal proclamations, with the view of making you acquainted with the laws, and causing you to live in dread of them. Respect this.

A SECOND APPEARANCE. On the 14th day of the third moon, (19th April,) of the Sin-k'hae year (1851,) in the village of Tung-heang, in the district of Woo seuen, the Heavenly Father addressed the multitude, saying: "Oh, my children, do you know your Heavenly Father and Celestial Brother?" To which they all replied. "We know our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother." The Heavenly Father then said, "Do you know your lord and truly?" when they all replied. "We know our lord right well." The Heavenly Father said, "I have sent your lord down into the world to become the celestial king; every word he utters is a celestial command; you must be obedient; you must truly assist your lord, and regard your king; you must not dare to act disorderly, nor to be disrespectful. If you do not regard your lord and king, every one of you will be involved in difficulty."

A THIRD APPEARANCE. On the 12th day of the seventh month, (August 18th,) of the Sin-k'hae year, (1851,) at the village of Muth, Jesus the celestial Elder Brother, scolded the people very much for having secreted things to themselves, for not having devoted them to the public good, in order to show fidelity to the cause.

The same evening, about ten o'clock at the red thorn hill, in the tea district our Heavenly Father, the great God and supreme Lord, said.

I, your Heavenly Father, for several years past, have come down among you.
Your Celestial Elder Brother has come down to protect you, and zealously gone out before you.
Jesus, your Saviour,
Continues to exert himself in leading me on just as before.
I, your Heavenly Father, will be your Lord all your lives long.
Why do you not then be faithful, and why neglect to improve yourselves?
Many of you have grievously disobeyed orders;
And because I had not pointed you out, your boldness has risen up to heaven.
The great God also said—
When you try to deceive Heaven, do not think that Heaven does not know it.
The indulgence of Heaven is vast as the sea, and yet not slow (to punish.)
I perceive that there is among you a slight want of courage;
How long will you refuse to act as faithful servants?
You intended in the dead of night to follow the dark road.
And ere morning dawned you had to complain of being caught by the Devil's delusions;
Now, then, all of you, follow the right way in defence of your king,
Aud truly believe your Heavenly Father, without harboring suspicions.
The great God also said—
"Now I your Heavenly Father, have personally come down into the world, to lead on you my little ones; but I see that some of you are disobedient to to the heavenly commands, and every time you engage in any affair you do not act in unison. Think now whose rice you are eating, and in what work you are engaged. When you are sent to kill the imps, (your enemies,) why are you not more united? why do you not exert your strength, and press forward together in battle."

## THE ACQUIREMENT OF HABITS.

Early youth is the proper season for the commencement of habits of life, in order to make them irradicable. The seeker after happiness or misery is the more certain to attain his object the earlier he commences the acquisition of those habits which lead to the goal of his aspiration, whether that be happiness or misery. It is not too early for a boy who intends to be a confirmed blackguard and pest to society, to commence at twelve years old. Let him spurn the counsel of those who love him, and take the opposite course to which they advise, in all cases. He should stay away from school in the week-time and from church and sabbath-school on Sunday. He should run in the streets himself, and decoy as many others from school as he can. He should procure a pistol, and shoot his neighbor's cats and dogs with it; carry a pack of cards, coax other boys to leave school and their business, to hide away and gamble with him for pennies, pen-knives, or whatever disposable articles they may have. He should take care to acquire the flippant use of profane language, which will be all the more in character if seasoned with obscene expressions. He should take care to answer insolently when his parents reprove him for any kind of wickedness or mischief, and embrace all occasions to cultivate a morose, churlish and quarrelsome disposition. He should never fail to be the originator of any piece of mischief that is to be done to the neighborhood, if possible; but if any one should happen to get ahead of him, he should certainly be the first to second the motion. Breaking windows of empty houses; breaking down and marring shade and fruit trees; drawing obscene pictures, and writing blackguard words on board fences and buildings; throwing fire crackers under horses' feet to make them throw their riders; quarrelling and fighting in the streets; prowling about late at night; slipping into stores and robbing money drawers; smearing the fronts of dwellings with ink or tar; and lying on all occasons when accused of any of these things; all these are highly appropriate in the foundation of the character of one who hopes to become the tenant of a penitentiary or the victim of a halter.

It is highly necessary for a young candidate for these distinctions to acquire all the ornamental habits as he progresses in the substantial ones. At ten years old such candidate should rarely be without a chew of tobacco in his mouth; and should learn to squirt out the mixture of juice and saliva in some peculiarly graceful manner. A strong cigar to smoke in the face of ladies and gentlemen who are out promenading, is a matter of urgent necessity; and a few weeks practice and a few turns of sickness at the stomach, will enable the young candidate to smoke and chew with impunity.

Strong beer is probably the most appropriate beverage for a youngster to begin with, in acquiring that highest and most important accomplishment of a human brute, to wit: that of a staggering, wallowing drunkard. After practicing with strong beer, cigars and tobacco for a while, the candidate may venture on whiskey, but he should take care to become frequently tipsy with the beer, before commencing with the more potent beverages. There are always plenty of low groggeries, where boys of any age may obtain beer or whiskey to practice with. It may be supposed that the boy who commences at ten or twelve will be a tolerable proficient in all the accomplishments of vulgarity, blackguardism and baseness by the time he is fifteen or sixteen, and be ready for the more daring atrocities by the time he reaches the age of physical manhood. Then we behold him arraigned at the bar of criminal jurisprudence, for house-breaking, for pocket-picking, for high-way robbery, for passing counterfeit money, ior forgery, some one or all of which he must have recourse to because he did not learn any other business in his youth whereby to obtain the means of living. He did not learn to wield any kind of industrial instrument. He cannot think of submitting to the degradation of toil, after learning so many accomplishments in the way of villany. He goes to the State prison for a term of three or five years, and comes out an older, more hardened, and more fully accomplished depredator, and will rarely stop short of the gallows.

It is not absolutely necessary to commence so young in order to run the race of infamy to the goal. Very many commence at the age of eighteen or twenty, and become as great adepts in villiany as those who commence earlier. It depends upon the time when rum and rowdyism take the helm of their destiny. Some are under restraint in boyhood, but not such wholesome restraints as are necessary to inculcate good principles and guard the mind against the allurements of vice. There is one advantage, however, in commencing in boyhood, which is very important. The physical constitution, in that case, will not acquire a toughness sufficient to resist the effects of powerful vices, and early death prevents infamy from being coupled with the hoary head of age,

Unfortunately, we have filled up our space and have presented but one side of the picture. But those who will take the trouble to reverse all the points on this dark side which we have imperfectly sketched, will not require us to paint the opposite side. At each of the points let the mind picture the opposite of what it finds there, and trace the parallel of consequences. He will then have the bright side of the picture drawn in his own mind by placing contraries in juxta-position. The course persued by the character which we have presented, leads unerringly and inevitably to infamy, misery, and death the most horrible. The opposite furnishes a continual feast of joy to the soul, whilst treading the path of life, though it may be rough and thorny; and when old age comes, honor will come with it, and the day of physical dissolution will be the natal day of a beautiful spirit, born into endless life, and destined to eternal progression. *Buffalo Republic.*

GOOD CROWING. Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter from Paris says:

"I feel a disposition to crow this morning. Do not our clippers out-sail them all, our steamers outrun them all, our Colt's revolvers out-shoot them all, and our thrashing machines out-thrash them all, or thrash them all out, if you will? If a man on this side wishes to keep his throat moist, does he not swallow an American julep, cobbler, or cocktail? If he wishes to keep his feet dry, does he not wear an American over-shoe? If he wishes to keep his blood purified, does he not use American sarsaparilla and pills? If he wishes to keep ahead on the road, does he not buy an American trotter? If he wishes to keep warm, does he not procure an American stove? If he wishes to keep cool does he not send for American ice? If he wishes to keep his money and effects safe, does he not purchase one of Hobb's American locks? If he wishes to keep himself and family from want or starvation, does he not go to America, or turn his eyes or thoughts in that direction? I tell you that I feel Chapmanish this morning—I repeat, that I have a desire to crow, and lustily, over the handiwork and advantages of my own countrymen.

Are not American authors now more read than any other on this side? Certainly. Where does the Englishman obtain a knowledge of his own vernacular? From Noah Webster and Lindley Murray, to be sure, for the dictionary of the one and the grammar of the other have crowded almost every thing else from the schools where the language is taught in its purity. In history and law, and theology, are not our authors considered among the first? Do not Prescott, and Story, and Channing occupy the front rank? And in poetry, fiction and sculpture, do we not take precedence? Are not the works of Bryant, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Poe, Cooper, and Powers, and a host of others, held in the highest reverence in the old world? Let us all crow."

THE BEDFORD VALLEY SNAKE. Two of our citizens have visited the spot where this huge serpent was seen, with a view of capturing the monster. They were unsuccessful, but received abundant evidence of his actual existence. They saw and examined the skin he had shed, and found it fully twenty-one feet six inches long. They also saw and conversed with Mr. John Elder, a most reliable citizen who had met the animal face to face. Mr. E. encountered him in a lane, across which he was lying, with his tail in one meadow and his head near the second fence. From his dusty brown color, Mr. E. mistook him for the ridge pole of the fence, until his horse started back with fright, when the scarpent reared up to the full height of the rider and darted fire from his eyes. The horse instantly whirled and dashed off in alarm, and by the time he could be brought back to the spot the snake had disappeared in the high grass. Mr. E. thinks he is between twenty and thirty feet long. *Cumberland Md., Journal.*


# The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1853.


## APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The Raleigh Register and other Federal Scott-Seward papers have been and are still laboring to create prejudice against President Pierce by charging that he has made improper appointments to office. They allege that he has preferred freesoil Democrats to the neglect of others who are sound upon the question of slavery; and in the next breath they proceed to the opposite extreme by complaining that he has singled out and promoted "secessionists" and "disunionists." It seems to be impossible to please these Editors. Like the man who was soundly whipped, as they were last November, the licks are all either too high or too low. If the President happens to confer some subordinate and unimportant office on one formerly a freesoiler, but now on the Baltimore platform, they forthwith raise the cry that the government is likely to pass into the hands of abolitionists; and then, if one who happens to hold State rights ideas of secession is promoted, the other key is touched and we have a doleful tune on the dangers of secession and disunion.

It is a marked fact that President Pierce has appointed no one, formerly a freesoiler, to any office of the first rank; while on the contrary, gentlemen who differ with the Whigs as to the rights of the States in the last resort, have been called, not merely to full missions to foreign Courts, but honored with seats in the Cabinet itself. But this, instead of receiving just commendation at the hands of these *Southern* Whig Editors, is seized upon as evidence that the President is unfriendly to Southern interests; in other words, a President chosen from a free State rebukes freesoilism and takes to his confidence the champions of Southern rights, and for this he is denounced by *Southern* Editors!

The Democratic National Convention laid down a platform which, while it did full justice to the South, at the same time afforded space enough to hold *all* who were disposed in good faith to plant themselves upon it. Many freesoil Democrats atoned as far as they could for their past misconduct by taking position on this platform with the *national* Democratic party; and they contributed to some extent in swelling the immense majority which President Pierce received. What, under the circumstances, was the proper course to be adopted towards them? Of what was the South complaining previously to this period? Why of the fact that freesoilers were endeavoring to infringe Southern rights; and would it have been wise, when these freesoilers, seeing the error of their way, came forward and expressed their regret for it by subscribing to sound principles and to the true reading of the Constitution on the subject of slavery, to have repelled them and treated them still as outcasts? Would not such a course have contributed, more than any thing else, not merely to keep alive but to increase the fires of aggression and of abolition? Most surely it would. We think the President—and we say it with a full sense of our responsibility as a Southern man and a Democrat—has adopted a fortunate middle course in the matter—a course which exalts none who were formerly freesoilers to the first places in the government, but which nevertheless, by admitting them in some measure to inferior stations, does not positively reject them and turn them over to the *Whig* freesoil enemy in the free States, or to isolated factions based on opposition to domestic slavery. We know that Gen. Pierce is not only pledged against the renewal of the slavery agitation, but that *he is at heart against it;* and the policy he has adopted in this matter is in strict keeping with the position he has always occupied. The President, it is known, has repeatedly declared in conversation, that no Democrat who does not stand in good faith on the Baltimore platform shall either receive or retain office; and the Washington Union, speaking no doubt what the Editor know to be his determination, has declared that any office-holder who may attempt to renew the slavery agitation, will at once thereby forfeit his place. What more could Southern men ask?

But what right have Whig Editors to complain on such a subject? Who passed the fugitive slave law? The friends of Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, and Cass—*Northern Democrats*, with no Whig in the Senate and only three Whigs in the House sustaining it. Mr. Webster, it is true, staked himself like a man, as he was, for the "compromise"; but he was denounced and reviled for it by Massachusetts and New York Whigs, and the nomination for the Presidency conferred, by their instrumentality, on "Seward's own"—Winfield Scott. The South went by the board in that Convention—its rights were "slaughtered," as Mr. Clay was in the Convention of 1848; and it was done because the Whig party North, *as a party*, was the great abolition party—because the strength of the Whigs was there, and not in the South—and because members of that Convention, representing themselves and a greedy horde of expectants, were determined at whatever hazard or cost to obtain the offices and patronage which a Whig triumph would bring along with it. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster were set aside because they were not "available"—that is, because they had gone for the "compromise" and lost popularity by it; and Southern men not only acquiesced in this movement, but they sustained it in Convention, defended it before a slaveholding people, and endeavored to humbug them into the belief that *they* were the exclusive and most particular champions of their rights and interests. *This is Southern Whiggery in its alliance with Northern anti-slavery Whiggery;* and yet this same Southern Whiggery has the effrontery to censure President Pierce for his appointments, and to question his soundness on the subject of slavery!

We repeat what we said in a recent issue, our confidence in Gen. Pierce is as strong if not stronger than in any living statesman; and it is so because we have seen him tested in the furnace of abolition and consolidation, and no blemish left upon his bright escutcheon. It is impossible that *all* his appointments should give satisfaction; but, as a whole, we believe the masses have approved and will continue to approve them. The disappointed may, here and there, set up a howl and call for sympathy; but this, instead of occasioning concern to the friends of the President, will serve only to excite ridicule or pity. The ship of state is in good hands, and we shall look to *the Captain* for a prosperous voyage and a secure harbor. His past performance of duty in times of difficulty and trial, and especially that noble Inaugural—which rang out like the blast of a trumpet when he assumed the command—afford as strong a pledge as we could wish as to *his* intentions and determination; and we shall not, therefore, give ourselves undue concern about the character of the hands he may employ to work the vessel.

The South is fortunate in having in the Presidential chair a national Democrat and a friend to her rights and interests; and we have much mistaken the character of her people if they do not give him a fair trial, as he already has their confidence, notwithstanding the carpings of unscrupulous and prejudiced Whig Editors.

## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We invite attention to the communication published below over the signature of "A Stockholder." The writer has had ample opportunities for acquiring information as to the subjects discussed, and his suggestions deserve to be seriously considered. We have no doubt what he says is true. We concur with him in the opinion that this is not the time to locate the workshops or to incur the expense necessary for their construction. Let us have the road—the whole road—or at least the undoubted assurance of it, not only from Goldsborough to this place and from Charlotte to Greensborough, *but from Greensborough here*, before any further expenditure, not indispensably necessary, is gone into. These are *our own* opinions, and we have a right to express them.

For the Standard.

*To the State Directors in the North Carolina Rail Road.*

It has been announced that the Board of Directors are to meet in Raleigh the latter part of this month, for the purpose of deciding as to the number and location of the workshops. This is a matter of importance to the stockholders and the State. It may be that you have information as to the condition and concerns of the Company that the public have not, and therefore may be better qualified to judge as to what is best to be done. The public certainly have very little information as to the past, present or future prospects of the Company. It had been supposed, as the administration of the stockholder's directors had been closed, and as the State directors were to commence, we should at least have had a full and detailed account of every thing which had transpired within the past three years. But we shall look in vain to the report of the President of the Company for that information which such a document most assuredly should have contained. We are indeed informed that the whole line of the road is under contract—how many hands, mules and carts are employed, but we have no information as to the amount of these contracts, what has been done, nor what still remains to be done—whether they have exceeded or fallen short of the estimates, so as to have had some data to have estimated the probable cost of the work. We have the general estimate of the cost—three millions four hundred and five thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars; but we have no report to test the accuracy of this estimate. We are told that 5,000 tons of iron have been purchased by the contractors for the first section of the road, at the price of less than $40 the ton, and that 4,000 tons have been contracted for, to be used on the western section, at $56 the ton—to which is to be added the freight from Charleston to Charlotte, which will add some five or six dollars to the cost. But where the remainder of the iron for the 130 miles of the road is to come from, what will likely be the cost and where the money is to come from, we have no information. We learn that in the estimate the iron was put at $45 the ton, and from the present price it will exceed this by about fifty per cent. This is certainly a serious item, and one that commands attention, and may greatly embarrass the future operations of the Company. There may be other items which will greatly exceed or increase the original estimates, and it is to this point that we desire to invite your attention. If the public are not informed, you have a right to be, and we most respectfully submit you should be, before you lend your sanction to any expenditure not positively necessary to the completion of the road.

According to the Engineer's general estimate the shops are put down at $140,000; but if the rumor be true that we are to have three shops—one at each terminus of the road, and one at the centre—it is more likely to cost double that sum. But is it either wise or prudent to incur at this time so heavy an expenditure? Can you lend your sanction to such a measure whilst you are thus in the dark as to the ultimate cost of the road, and as to how the deficiency is to be made up? There is in the City of Raleigh an extensive private establishment, owned by a worthy individual prepared to execute any order, and who doubtless would dispose of his establishment if the Company was in a situation to purchase, and at much less price than they could erect such a work for. But, as we think, this is neither the time to establish or locate these shops. Let the road go on—let us see how the thing is to end; other works are in contemplation, and the friends of further improvements will go before the Legislature with but little prospects of favor if this road should have a heavy debt hanging over it, or find it necessary to apply for aid to complete it. These statements are made in no querulous spirit, but to call public attention to a matter of grave importance, and about which it is feared they are not very fully informed. We have a right, then, to ask of you as the representatives of the State, to investigate the matter, and not to decide too hastily what there is no occasion to be in a hurry about, and what might prove a failure.

A STOCKHOLDER.

☞ A friend, who sends us a list of new subscribers from Johnston County, says:

"One of these subscribers is Capt. Henry Guy. He is now in his 90th year. He represented Johnston in the House of Commons in the years 1810 and 1811. He is as true a Democrat as lives, and takes a lively interest in the success of Democratic principles and the spread of republican institutions. You have his best wishes. You will no doubt receive more subscribers from Johnston soon."

We feel proud of the friendship and patronage of this venerable father in Democracy.

Our list is still increasing, thanks to the kind efforts of friends in various quarters of the State. We are under lasting obligations to these friends, and the only return we can make them is to labor still more industriously to render our sheet interesting and acceptable, and to *adhere to principle*, whoever may falter or turn aside. The press of the State also has our thanks for its complimentary notices of our new dress. Friend Wilson, of the Salisbury Banner, says in his last issue:

"We are glad to learn that the reports that the Raleigh Standard was losing a large number of subscribers, is false. The editor says he has received more new subscribers than he has lost old ones. Until the Standard forsakes its principles, Democrats will not forsake it. It deserves more than usual credit for the noble stand it took—its unwavering adhesion to *principle* in opposition to a *man*—in the recent canvass."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. It will be seen, by the proceedings of meetings which we publish to-day, that the people of Western Carolina are thoroughly aroused to the importance of internal improvements. An internal improvement Convention was held at Asheville on the 25th instant, with the view of uniting and concentrating the energies and efforts of the people on such enterprizes as might be deemed practicable and important. We return our thanks to the Committee for their invitation to be present on the occasion, and regret that we could not make it convenient to attend. They have our best wishes in the efforts they are making to reach the markets of the world, and thus improve their condition and at the same time add to the wealth and power of the State.

THE NEW ORLEANS SUFFERERS. We are gratified to state that the Intendant of this City has called a meeting of the citizens to take steps for raising money in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans. The epidemic is on the increase in that doomed City. Many other communities have contributed liberally, and we hope the citizens of Raleigh will not permit this call of the distressed to pass without a suitable response.

☞ The Salem Press says wheat is selling in that market at 50 cents per bushel. It is commanding in Petersburg from $1 10 to $1 15. If the people in the Salem region of country could get their wheat to market—as they will be able to do when the Central Road is finished—it would nett them at least fifty per cent. more than it does now.

LATE FROM TEXAS. Full returns have not yet been received from the Texas elections, but Pease, democrat, is thought to be certainly elected Governor.

The cotton crop of Texas, it was believed, will be one-third larger than heretofore. The wheat crop was also large.

☞ The Washington Union of Friday last says: "We were much pleased to meet with the Hon. William S. Ashe, of North Carolina, on yesterday. He appears to be in fine health; and, of course, the great majority by which he is returned to Congress has put him in fine spirits. He has taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel."

BERDAN'S CRUSHER. At the New York Novelty Works on Friday, the experiment of reducing two tons of gold quartz ore, by Berdan's crushing and amalgamating machine was made. The time occupied in doing it was two hours, and the product in pure gold was $175—or $87 50 per ton. The ore was taken from the Dorus mines of South Carolina.

For the Standard.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

*Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers Attend!*

The first State Agricultural Fair, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina will be held near the City of Raleigh, beginning on the 18th of October next, and continuing until the 22d.

The Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the State, are earnestly requested to present at that Exhibition every thing in their various branches of business that will, in their judgment, excite interest and afford instruction.

The State Agricultural Society appeals to the people of the State, to use every exertion to make the first Fair such an one as will reflect credit upon them.

We have the material among us for getting up such an Exhibition, and if there should be a falling short of what we have a right to expect, the blame may be justly attached to a want of energy on the part of our citizens. The necessary preparation is being made for a large Exhibition; ample means will be provided for the taking care of a large number of various kinds of stock. Those persons who design to present specimens of any kind at the Fair, will confer a favor upon the Committee of Arrangements, by addressing a letter to Jere. Nixon, Esq., the Chairman of said Committee, at Raleigh, and apprising him of their intention.

The ladies of the State are particularly requested to give us their presence on that occasion, and also are solicited to bring specimens of their excellence in the Household arts.

Come one, come all, to the State Agricultural Fair, and you will not fail to go home highly delighted with your visit.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., July 8, 1853.

GEN. ALEX. MCRAE—*Dear Sir:* At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh on the 28th of May, the duty was assigned me, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, Plankroads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair FREE of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, I make this request of you in behalf of the State Agricultural Society, hoping that those whose interest you represent will be benefitted rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE W. & R. R. R. COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, July 15, 1853.

*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 8th inst., asking our Company to allow all "stock, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts" to pass free to and from the State Fair, has been received, and this day laid before our Board of Directors, I am instructed by the Board to say to you that your request is granted.

Respectfully,
ALEX. MCRAE, President.

Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22d, 1853.

L. O'B. BRANCH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh on the 25th of May last, the duty was assigned me as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, Plankroads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I make this request of you, hoping that those whose interest you represent will be benefitted rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. COMPANY,
RALEIGH, August 25, 1853.

DR. J. F. TOMPKINS—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 22d inst. was placed on my table during my absence, and has just been received.

The Directors of this Company feel a deep interest in the success of the Agricultural Fair, and it will afford us great pleasure "to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge" on this road.

I am, yours, very respectfully,
L. O'B. BRANCH.

RALEIGH, August 25, 1853.

*Mr. Editor:* I have enclosed to you a copy of a correspondence between myself as Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society and Gen. Alex. McRae and L. O'B. Branch, Esq., as the Presidents of the two Railroads in our State. I need scarcely add that it is with pride and pleasure that I witness this liberality on the part of those who have the control of these improvements, and also the promptness with which they have responded to the request made by the State Agricultural Society. The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of the State, who live contiguous to the Railroads, can now have no earthly excuse for not presenting specimens at the Fair on the 18th of October next. The papers throughout the State will confer a favor on the State Society by publishing this correspondence as early as possible.

J. F. TOMPKINS, Corres. Sec'y.

WEATHER AND CROPS—ALABAMA. The Southerner, published at Claiborne, Monroe county, of the 13th instant, says:

"The cotton crop, though not so good as was anticipated, will be a fair one. Some planters in this country are rejoicing at their prospects, while others have to deplore the loss of more than half the crop anticipated. But on the average the entire crop will not fall far short (if at all) of last year's."

The Camden (Wilcox county) Republican, of Saturday last, says:

"Since our last issue we have had an occasional shower, but scarcely enough to keep the ground moist. These showers have been partial, the consequence of which is, that some of our planters complain of too much rain for their cotton, while others express themselves tolerably well satisfied. The low lands have shed the cotton forms pretty freely, and on them, in many localities, the boll worm has made its appearance, and has done some damage."

The Marianna (Fla.) Whig, of Saturday last, says:

"This region has been deluged with a vast amount of rain within the past five or six weeks. The corn crop is not so short as was anticipated, and the cotton crop will be a fair average yield."

The Fort Adams (Miss.) Times, of Saturday last, says:

"In this immediate neighborhood the cotton it shed

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Highly Important—Settlement of the Eastern Question—A Steamship Ashore—Expected Amicable Settlement of the Turkish Difficulty—Russia to Evacuate the Principalities—Short Crops in France—Important from India and China—Dreadful Shipwreck—Loss of Steamer Monumental City—Cotton Weak—Decline of Breadstuffs, &c., &c.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. The steamer Arabia, with Liverpool dates of August 18th, and 122 passengers, arrived at an early hour this morning, having made the trip in less than ten days. She saw ashore on Nantucket Shoals, a steamer, supposed to be the Pacific, of the Collins line, which left Liverpool on the 10th. On the 14th, the Arabia passed off Maiden's Light a steamer, supposed to be the Europa. The Franklin arrived at Cowes on the 10th instant.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. Nothing definite has transpired in regard to the Turkish question, but it was the belief of almost every one that the matter would be amicably settled. The London Post boldly asserts that the principalities will be evacuated by the Russians during the first week of September, and that the allied fleets would soon after leave the Turkish waters.

FRANCE. There was nothing of moment from France. The wheat crop had nearly been harvested, and it was reported would prove only two-thirds of an average.

INDIA AND CHINA. The overland mail from India is telegraphed.

The Chinese Imperialists were preparing to retake Amoy. The insurgent forces lay within four miles of Nankin.

A private dispatch states that the insurgents had beaten back the Imperial fleet from before Nankin, and had concluded not to attack Canton till September.

Trade in India was dull.

AUSTRALIA. The steamer Monumental City was totally wrecked on May 15th, in her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney. Thirty-five persons perished.

MARKETS.

*Liverpool, August* 18. Notwithstanding the favorable Eastern accounts of the good condition of trade at Manchester, Cotton continues dull. The daily demand for export has been fair, however, and the decline for the week cannot be quoted at 1-16d. Sales of the week have been 41,490 bales, including 6,060 bales to speculators, and 7,410 to exporters. The market, on Friday, closed quiet, with sales of 7,000 bales. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 7d; middling 4½d; fair Mobile Upland 6¾d; middling Mobile 6d; middling Upland 5 15-16d.

Breadstuffs.—The fine weather continues, and Breadstuffs have declined in value. Considerable sales of Wheat have been made at 2d. and 3d. per bushel decline. Flour was not materially lower, though some circulars quote a decline of 6d. per bbl. Corn firm. Western Canal Flour 26 a 27s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Ohio 26 a 27s. 6d.; sour 24 a 25s. White Wheat 7s. 6d. a 7s. 10; red and mixed 7 a 7s. 6d.; white and yellow Corn 31 a 32s.

Provisions.—Beef was steady. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Shoulders neglected. Lard active and closed firm at 56 a 58s. per cwt. Tallow dull at 1s. decline. Linseed cake in good request at former rates.

The stock of bark was much reduced. Turpentine unchanged—small sales of spirits at 45s. Sales of 800 bbls. tar at 20 a 21s. Sales of 4,000 bbls. rosin at 4s. 4d. for common, and 11s. for fine.

Rice was steady at 24s. 6d. a 25s. for Carolina. Coffee was in fair demand at steady rates. Tea quiet and unchanged.

*London, August* 12. Cotton was quiet—sales of the week 1,900 bales. Coffee quiet but steady.—Western lard 55 a 57s. Rice dull.

Money was largely in demand, but the rate in interest was unchanged. The funds had considerably improved. Consols closed on the 12th at 98¼ a 98⅜.

*Havre Market, August* 9. Sales of cotton for the week 8,500 bales at stiff rates. Stock 110,000 bales. Coffee firm but in limited demand. Rice dull but not lower.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 13. Despatches from St. Petersburg to August 5th state that the Czar had definitely accepted the proposals of the four powers.

A despatch from Trieste says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the Principalities.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

*Doubts of the Turkish Settlement as a Finality.*

NEW YORK, August 23—9 P. M. The following further intelligence is gleaned from the foreign papers:

ENGLAND. The Great Britain steamship sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the 11th with 370 passengers for Melbourne and Sidney. The Great Britain had very little specie on freight, but a considerable quantity of plate and jewelry. Large bets were pending as to whether or not she will make the passage in 60 days. Offers were freely taken that the clipper Sovereign of the Seas will make a quicker passage. On the other hand, Gibbs, Bright & Co., the owners of the Great Britain, undertake to return a proportion of the freight if the passage extends over 60 days.

RUSSIA. Advices from Odessa to the 5th inst., state that large quantities of coin are being shipped for France and Italy.

The cholera was still very violent at St. Petersburg, Helzingford, &c.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTON.

There is little or nothing new to add to the last advices. It is said that a telegraphic dispatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by the Porte, but the statement that they have already been accepted is permature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the ambassador of the Sultan is the real gist of a message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

Direct negotiations with the Porte, in his own capital at St. Petersburg, above all things, is desired by Nicholas.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and less in communication with his allies, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

An explanation of the rapidity with which the Czar's reply was received is current in Prussia. M. de Mezendorff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, they say, was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the four Powers. This he declined to do, but they communicated to him their resolutions before they had put them in journal shape. He was thus enabled as early as July 28th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburg, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg, August 3d, was based, not on the formal document of the four Powers, but on Mezendorff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th.

It appears that the Proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 9th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned earlier by way of the Baltic, and telegraphed via Berlin.

SMYRNA.

*The Kossta Affair.*—Constantinople advices to July 28th say that the Smyrna transaction between Austria and America is still pending, and that it will give rise to some disagreeable complications it is feared in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our mediator, M. de Bruck, is reported to have availed himself of the recent difficulties to raise some pecuniary and territorial question with the Porte.

INDIA AND CHINA. A telegraphic despatch from Triesta, dated the 10th, announces the arrival there of the steamship Calcutta, in 111 hours from Alexandria, Egypt.

In China private telegraphic accounts are said to indicate further success on the part of the insurgents.

The Arab ship Faze Kereen, from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail, which left London on the 24th of June, foundered at sea twenty miles from Aden. The mails, consisting of 68 boxes, were lost, and 179 out of 190 Arabs, including Lascart, the mail agent, perished.

BARINGS' CIRCULAR.

*London, Aug.* 12, 5 *P. M.*—American Stocks. The demand has been limited during the week to an investment of Pennsylvania five per cent. bonds at 91½; Boston City four and-a-halfs were taken at 103. United States sixes were still scare. The quotations are generally without variation.

A more pacific turn assumed to have been given to the Eastern question has imparted a feeling of more confidence for the future, and holders of colonial and foreign produce have shown great firmness this week. The continued favorable weather, too, has not been without its influence. Already, in earlier districts, the harvest has commenced.

Money has been largely in demand, but, though discounts out of doors are rather higher, the bank minimum rate is unchanged, and no inconvenience of the scarcity has been experienced. The Funds have improved considerably, and Consols leaving off at 98¼ a 98⅜. Bar Silver is in great demand at 5s. 1¾d., being ¼d. dearer—new dollars 4s. 11¾d.

Corn.—Nothing could be more favorable for the harvest than the weather we have had since our last; and this, coupled with the unprecedentedly large supplies of wheat from farmers, and considerable arrivals of wheat and flour from abroad, has caused trade to rule very dull, and English wheat has fallen at 2s. a 3s. cheaper. Last week's average of English was 53s. 9d. on quantity of 86,113 quarters.

Flour participated in the decline, and we cannot now quote United States over 26s. a 28s. 6d. per bbl.

Nearly all the cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn near at hand have been previously sold for arrival, and distant ones of both, in consequence of the prevailing high freights, are held for 2s. advance.

Cotton has become quiet, and prices are in buyers' favor. Sales with us do not exceed 190 bales East India. At Liverpool the demand has fallen off, but no general change is made in quotations, though yesterday the market was heavy; Midding Orleans stood at 6¼.

Iron continues quite firm at £8 a £8 5s. for bars, £8 15s. a £9 for rails, free on board in Wales. Great inconvenience is experienced obtaining the fulfilment of contracts, owing to the strikes of workmen. Scotch pig has been dealt in largely on speculation, and prices advanced to 64s. cash for good mixed numbers on the Clyde, and 70s. for all—Gartsberrie and Swedish, £12, Russian C C N D, £16 10s.

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CALIFORNIA ITEMS. Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., (formerly of Baltimore, who has arrived at New York, *en route* to Europe,) was tendered a public dinner, previous to his departure from San Francisco by a number of the leading merchants, which he was compelled, for want of time, to decline.

During July, 25,287 passengers arrived at, and 16,151 sailed from San Francisco. Of the arrivals, 3,747 were females, and 652 children.

The Catholics of California are preparing a ring weighing over 17 ounces, and valued at $500, as a present for Dr. Newman, of London.

Mrs. Sinclair (Forrest) has returned from the interior, and is now performing to full houses at the American Theatre in San Francisco. She had a brilliant complimentary benefit on the 31st ult.

Dr. J. Upson preached the first Universalist sermon that has been delivered in San Francisco on the 2d instant.

Brick and stone masons are in great demand in San Francisco at $12 per day, and scarce at that. It is said many improvements are suspended for want of workmen.

The "Hugh Brickhead," lying at Long wharf, San Francisco, is discharging a very handsome specimen of Baltimore pressed brick, intended for the dwelling house which Mr. Menomy is now erecting.

The principal clothing stores of San Francisco are hereafter to be closed on Sundays.

During the past three years, $664,464 have been paid in San Francisco for licenses, and $865,707 for taxes on real and personal property.

The New Concert Hall in San Francisco has been engaged by the Methodists as a place for public worship. Rev. N. P. Heath, stationed in that city by Bishop Waugh is to officiate.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of California, met in San Francisco on the 30th ult., Rev. Mr. Taylor, formerly of Baltimore, delivered an address to the assemblage.

The clipper ship Contest has arrived at San Francisco in 80 days from New York. She performed the extraordinary feat of making 4,029 miles in 16 days—which is equal to crossing the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool, 3,000 miles, in eleven and three-quarter days.

Gambling was being carried on in San Francisco to a great extent by Chinamen.

Great opposition existed between the rival boats on the Sacramento, and fare had been reduced as low as fifty cents.

A specimen of California oats, nine feet ten inches high, was to be sent to the World's Fair, at New York.

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An unlimited reliance, it is said, may be placed in the organizations and provisions of Masons. An instance in point is related by the Knoxville, Illinois, Journal:

"INTERESTING FACTS. Henry D. Garret, son of Jacob Garret, an elderly gentleman, now residing near Fairview, Fulton county, in this State, was formerly a clerk in a store in Canton, was made a Master Mason in Mammoth Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, and received a certificate of dismission bearing date the 29th of the same month, with a view of emigrating to Oregon. When he left this country for the Pacific, he was indebted to his father in the sum of five hundred dollars.

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His health having become impaired, he went to Honolulu, one of the Sandwich Islands, and having made himself known to the brethren of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, under the California jurisdiction, he was taken under their charge until his death. On his death bed he placed in trust with Hawaiian Lodge the sum of five hundred dollars, with the wish that, as he owed the exact amount to his father, it might be held sacred, and remitted to him the first opportunity. In compliance with that wish, the members of the Lodge paid, by voluntry subscription, the amount of the liabilities in that place, and placed the amount for investment. The Hawaiian Lodge remitted a draft for the full amount through the Grand Lodge of California to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and on its receipt it was forwarded by the Illinois Lodge to Mr. Jacob Garret, principal and interest, amounting by that time to five hundred and fifty dollars, no charge nor deductions for the services having been made."

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COMMON SCHOOLS. In our papor to-day. will be found two communications from C. H. Wiley, Esq., the General Superintendant of Common Schools, which we commend to the attention of our readers, The one, especially, addressed to the committees appointed to examine and pass upon the qualifications of those wishing to become teachers of Common Schools, we regard as possessing peculiar interest at this time, containing, as it does, information upon the various subjects connected with the duties of the Committee of Examination, the degree of scholarship to be required in Teachers, the Books to be used in Schools, the mode of teaching, and the discipline to be practiced. This circular is well timed, and the views presented appear to be judicious and practical, and are expressed in language that may be easily understood.

We may take this occasion to express our gratification to find that Mr. Wiley is so completely fulfilling our expectations in regard to his fitness for the post to which he has been called. With a well cultivated mind, fully able to comprehend his subject, and with a heart properly imbued with the importance of the work, it only remained to be shown that he had the energy and industry necessary to carry it forward, to satisfy us that Mr. Wiley would be the best selection for a General Superintendent that could be made in the State; and these qualities he has shown in an eminent degree. As far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Wiley is giving general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

*Hillsborough Recorder.*

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PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. The Whig State Convention met at Huntington to-day, and nominated Thos. A. Budd, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, for the unexpired term of the Supreme Court judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson.

From the Asheville News.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING AT FRANKLIN.

In accordance with notice previously given, a very large number of the citizens assembled in the Methodist church at Franklin, on Tuesday the 9th inst. The assembly was called to order by appointing Jacob Siler Chairman, and James K. Gray Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained to be to hear a Rail Road speech from Col. Wm. H. Thomas, and to pass whatever resolutions might be deemed advisable.

Col. Thomas was then escorted to the stand and fixed the attention of the people for two hours to an explanatory speech of his movements, the progress of the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Rail Road, the contract entered into, and whatever of interest there might be connected with said road. He stated that Messrs. Bangs & Co., had obligated themselves to complete the road from Anderson C. H., or near there, entirely through to Knoxville, in four-and-a-half years—that they had taken a million and a quarter of dollars worth of stock—that they would employ mountain hands at $1 a day for first quality hands, and would commence work some time this fall—that the Engineers would begin the location of the road in a few weeks, if the people of this county and of Rabun, Ga., would give the right of way—that this gift was a condition precedent, and no action would be taken by the Company until it was secured—that our *bona fide* subscriptions amounted to only $50,000, and the right of way ought to be given to make them know we had an interest in the project. The Colonel then alluded to the difficulties he met with—the coldness of some and the interference of others—the untrue reports about the "300 feet fall" in the Tennessee river, and the loud cry about North Carolina capital. "I happen to know (said he) how most of the roads in this State have been built. The Treasurer is authorized to sell the State's bonds and get the money. Does he sell them in the State? No! He goes to New York, makes the sales, *imports* the money, and the road is built. When the funds can be raised, the bonds are lifted, and the only North Carolina capital concerned is the money of the private citizens." He next addressed himself to the ladies in his happiest manner, assuring them that their influence is necessary to build a rail road. He invited them to a pic nic in the Rabun Gap, in the spring of 1858, to which their *neighbors* of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Charleston would be bidden, and concluded his address by wishing the time soon to come when "Thomas's humbug" would no be humbug.

After the Col. was done, Leon. F. Siler, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, Under a charter granted by the Legislature of 1850–'51, measures have been entered into for the construction of the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Rail Road; and whereas, a charter has likewise been granted for the construction of a Road from "a point on the Tennessee River, in Macon county, to Chattanooga;" and whereas, that route will be selected on which the right of way will be given; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we hail with joy the bright prospects of a Rail Road through Macon county, and regard its completion as our last hope for prosperity and wealth.

*Resolved*, That those now present pledge themselves to give and grant the right of way wherever necessary, and pledge themselves also to use all proper and energetic means to secure the same through the entire county.

*Resolved*, That respect and lasting honor will ever be cherished by us for Col. William H. Thomas, for his indefatigable exertions to secure our road, and as an earnest thereof we now tender him a public dinner.

*Resolved*, That to those who favored the project, and especially to the citizens of Charleston, are hereby tendered onr hearty thanksgivings; and to those who have opposed us by their misguided zeal for *home projects*, we now offer a cordial God speed in all their improvements.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates from this county to attend the Rail Road Convention at Asheville, on the 25th instant.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the two papers at Asheville, with a request for publication.

These resolutions were read *seriatim* and unanimously adopted.

The following delegates were appointed under the 5th resolution: Stephen Munday, H. Addington, J. W. Dobson, J. R. Siler, N. S. Jarrett, N. G. Allman, J. L. Moore, A. J. Patton, T. M. Angel, and J. Johnston.

Mr. Siler said he was about to propose a motion for the ladies' exclusive votes, that they be required to furnish Col. Thomas with a wife for his labors; but as that was a matter in which every man desires to have an individual participation, he would not offer it till the Picnic.

As the hour for the Barbecue had arrived, the meeting adjourned to the grove near the Baptist Church, where a table 75 yards long was groaning under the contributions of the people, prepared under the superintendence of Capt. John Gregory, a master of the culinary art. Seven or eight hundred people were amply provided for, the crowd dispersed pleasantly, and all felt the Railroad would soon be here. JACOB SILER, *Chairman.*

JAMES K. GRAY, *Secretary.*

## PUBLIC MEETING IN YANCY.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, quite a respectable number of the citizens of Yancy county met in the Court House at Burnsville. The meeting was organized by calling John Hensley, Esq. to the Chair, and O. M. Lewis to act as Secretary. On motien, G. W. Jobe acted as assistant Secretary.

Col. J. W. McElroy was called upon for his views of the object of the meeting. Having given his views in quite a spirited manner, David Coleman, Esq. followed with some interesting suggestions on the subject of Rail Roads.

Various resolutions were offered for the action of the meeting, and were all discussed with spirit and zeal. After considerable deliberation and discussion upon the subject of internal improvement, the importance and practicability of a rail road through the western portion of North Carolina, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to meet the Rail Road Convention at Asheville on the 25th instant, to deliberate with the members of that Convention on the subject of Rail Roads.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Asheville News for publication.

Names of delegates:

Newton Coleman, C. R. Byrd, David Coleman, Gen. A. F. Keith, David Proffett, Col. Wm. Proffett, Charles Byrd, Dr. B. B. Whitington, Dr. G. W. Jobe, Thos. Gardner, Logan Dillinger, J. W. Garland, J. O. Griffith, John B. Woodfin, N. Young, Col. Z. Horton, Henry Ray, W. Broyles, G. Garland, D. McCandless, Wm. Ray. Z. Young, J. W. Ayres, N. Horton, Col. J. Dickson, J. Williams, Col. Jacob Dickson, Mc. Horton, I. M. Broyles, M. P. Penland, S. Wilson, John Hensley, Col. J. W. McElroy, John A. Hensley, O. M. Lewis, S. Radford, sr., H. Lewis, James Bailey, sr., John P. Young, E. Williams, Capt. J. Deck, Samuel Adams, John B. Gardner, Col. Lewis Briggs, C. Edney, W. B. Creasmen, G. Briggs. R. Don Wilson, Maj. Edwards, W. E. Piercy.

JOHN HENSLEY, *Chairman.*

O. M. LEWIS, } *Secretaries.*
G. W. JOBE, }
Burnsville, August 5th, 1853.

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THE CHINESE. Dr. Newman, a distinguished German scholar, sends a communication to the London Times in reference to some highly interesting Chinese works he has recently received, religious, political and statistical tracts of the new Chinese dynasty, which he says will be translated as soon as possible. There can be no longer any doubt, he says, about the new religion springing up in China. It is certainly Protestant Christianity, mixed yet, as it could not be otherwise at the beginning, with some heathenish customs and prejudices. He adds that from a private letter he has received from a well informed source, it appears that the rebels, or patriots, have issued a proclamation that they will not take Canton until next September.

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PATRICK MCGOWAN, of Raleigh, has been appointed Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Every body that has been to Raleigh during the sittings of the Legislature, for years past, knows "Patrick," and all who know him, esteem him. He is

"An honest man, the noblest work of God."

*Salisbury Banner.*

## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The harvest is the most engrossing home subject. The weather has been fine and warm during the last ten days, and the upward movement in prices has received a check. Reaping has commenced in the earliest districts, the general impression still remains that the wheat crop will be materially below an average. "The opinion of competent judges," says the Mark Lane Express, is, that the production will prove the "smallest that has been harvested since 1816." The potato disease exists, but does not spread rapidly. The Mark Lane Express adds:

"The present prices, though about 10s. per qr. higher than the average since the abolition of the corn laws, are moderate; under existing circumstances, which may be thus enumerated. A deficient wheat harvest in Great Britian and France; a failure of that crop in several of the southern countries of Europe; short stocks every where except in America; and last, though not least, imminent danger of the quarrel between Russia and Turkey leading to a war in which England and France may become involved. Such being the position of affairs, we can scarcely expect that the languor by which the grain has been characterized the last few days will be of long duration."

The Liverpool Mercury says:

"From Ireland we have cheering accounts of the condition of all the crops, especially of the potato; but it is admitted that in some parts of Corke, Kerry, and Clare, the disease has attacked the stalks, although the tubers are as yet perfectly sound. Ireland's main 'difficulty' is now a want of labor. The high wages of England have attracted the Irish peasantry hither in such large numbers that it is said to be difficult to procure a day laborer on any terms in some parts of the sister island, and the want, it is feared, will be much more severely felt when harvest time comes."

Letters from abroad state that the wheat crop in the neighborhood of Dantzic is affected by blight and mildew, and that the result of the harvest is not expected to be favorable. Konigsberg letters say that the growing grain crops are not progressing favorably, and that potatoes had been rather extensively attacked by disease. Stocks of wheat were very much reduced at Stettin, and at Rostock the quantity on hand was very trifling. In the Dutch market the tendency of prices continues upwards, and there are similar accounts from Belgium. The statements from the south of France are that the crop is below an average. In some districts the deficiency is estimated at one-fourth, and in others still more. The accounts from the south of Europe speak most deplorably of the harvest, and in the Italian States the value of wheat has risen to almost famine prices. The export of grain has been prohibited from Naples and Sicily and from the Papal States. From the more distant ports on the Black Sea, we learn that a lively demand has been experienced for wheat on French and Italian account; and, at Galatz, Odessa, &c. both wheat and Indian corn had considerably advanced in price.

We shall offer no apology for this long account of the prospect of the harvest and the corn market. It is of equal consequence to the consumers in Europe and the yielders of supplies in America; for to you and to Canada must the nations on the side of the Atlantic look for such supplies as may be necessary. We gather our information from the best printed statements, and from experienced persons in one of the principal agricultural districts in England. We are much surprised to find from a Canada paper, that the wheat exported from that country has increased from 296,020 bushels in 1838 to 5,496,718 bushels in 1852; very nearly half as mush as was imported from the United States in 1851.

*London Cor. of the Nat. Intel.*

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD. The sanction of eminent name and official authority could not divert this journal from its opposition to a measure so subversive of the essental principles of our party, as the project of a government rail-way across the continent. When the question of the Pacific Rail Road was presented to the public mind, we did not stop to be assured whether this personage or that gave it support, or whether the preponderence of public opinion was with the affirmative or the negative of the proposition; but, consulting only the legitimate functions of the Federal Government and the traditional policy of the Democratic party, we denounced the measure as in direct antagonism both to the constitution and to the principles of our creed. Although our duty was clear and imperative, we confess we felt some concern and embarrassment at the apparent position of the Administration. The speech of the Secretary of War, to which Mr. Guthrie seemed to assent, and the editorial articles in the Washington *Union*, were made a pretext for attributing to the President an approbation of the Pacific rail-way scheme. But, we could not believe it. Our confidence in the consistency of President Pierce and his attachment to the principles of the party, was against the supposition that he was an advocate of this project. We had not forgotten his course in Congress. His votes on every question involving a loose construction of federal power, and especially on all propositions of internal improvement—his emphatic approval of the principles of the Baltimore platform—in truth, "every act and word of his life," stood in irreconcileable antagonism to this Pacific Rail Road scheme.

The manly and ingenuous character of President Pierce is above the use of artifice and subterfuge. If his opinions on so radical and essential a principle of constitutional construction as the power of the Federal Government to incorporate companies and construct rail-ways had been reversed, he would not have seized the occasion of a festive dinner, or have employed the language of a Cabinet-Councillor, to make the important announcement. He is averse to mystery and circumlocation. He approaches his object by no circuitous path—he utters his sentiments in no equivocal language. When he becomes a convert to the dogmas of federalism, the public will be in no doubt on the matter. Without the agency of interpreter, and in language which none can mistake, he will announce his position to the country.

President Pierce is responsible for the official languaue and conduct of his Cabinet, and between them and their chief, we may expect an entire concord of opinion in all the measures of his administration. But, we cannot demand of him to enforce a perfect conformity of opinion on the seven gentlemen of his Cabinet on every conceivable question of public policy; nor can we impose upon his shoulders the burden of every sentiment they may utter in post-prandial orations.

We do not deem it necessary to urge additional reasons for the conclusion that President Pierce does not approve the Pacific railroad project. Time only can satisfy those who will doubt. *The event will justify our opinion.* *Richmond Enq.*

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*From the Plains.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25. The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 22d instant. There was considerable difficulty throughout New Mexico on account of the Mesilla question. The Mexicans were loud in their dissatisfaction.

The Indians were quiet. Among the causes of excitement was a difficulty between Messrs. Weightman and Thomas.

Business was very dull, both at Santa Fe and the points below. Fort Arkansas would soon be abandoned.

Lieutenant Beale's party had got on rapidly to Grand river, 300 miles from Fort Massie, when, their canoe upsetting, they lost their provisions and had to return to Taos for supplies, causing a detention of twenty days. Lieut. Beale speaks well of his route for a railroad, as well timbered and watered and susceptible of cultivaiion. Mr. Fitzpatrick had distributed presents to the Indians, and they had dispersed.

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*The Health of Cumberland, Md.*

CUMBERLAND, August 25th. The panic has ceased, and the sickness has entirely abated, there being no deaths and no more new cases. The physicians now differ as to whether it was cholera or mere bowel complaints.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 25, 9 P. M. There has been one death to-day—Mrs. Abraham Sonnebon, of a relapse. There have probably been about 46 deaths since the beginning of the disease. [From Archibald Carey, Esq., editor of the Miner's Journal.]

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*Yellow Fever at New Orleans.*

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22. The returns of the Board of Health show that the yellow fever is frightfully on the increase. The interments yesterday 315, and today 283, including 266 from the fever. In view of the reduced population the mortality is appalling.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

EDITORS IN MISSISSIPPI. An editor in Copiah county, Mississippi, thus hits off the character of a candidate for office:

"He is a man with more ambition than discretion—more vanity than reason—more profession than practice—more dreams than realities—more ends than means—more sail than ballast—more whig sycophants than democratic friends—more suckers than teats—and more impudence than the devil."

THE WEALTH OF NEW BEDFORD. New Bedford, Mass., in proportion to population, is probably the wealthiest place in the United States. There are thirty eight estates taxed for over one hundred thousand dollars. We subjoin the names and taxable wealth of a few of the richest men of the "whaling depot": Isaac Howland, Jr., & Co., $900,000; John A. Parker, $816,500; James Arnold, $504,500; Edward Mott Robinson, $465,000; Sylva Ann Howland, $311,900; Wm. R. Rodman, $378,000; Wamsutta Mills Corporation $240,000; Edward C. Jones, $224,000; Oliver and George O. Crocker. $201,000.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY. The Mobile Tribune states that the mail between Atlanta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of several packages of letters intended for that city, New Orleans and Montgomery. The bags appear to have been opened on several occasions about or since the last of July. From $20,000 to $50,000 have been thus abstracted.

INDIAN VERDICT. The verdict of an Indian jury of inquest some two or three years ago, over the body of a man who perished by intoxication, was—"That his death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the Rum he drank."

AN ANCIENT SHIP. The ship which conveyed Gen. Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec is still afloat, under the name of the William and Ann. She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and was in dock in the Thames recently, sound, and likely to endure many years yet; she is now engaged in the Honduras and Africa timber trade.

The town of Lynn contains one hundred and fifty-five shoe factories, which give employment to ten thousand four hundred and eighty six persons, of both sexes, in the manufacture of shoes.

Send your son into the world with good principles, good habits, and a good education, and he will work his way.

THE ENGLISH CABINET. Lord Aberdeen, the British Premier, is in his 70th year. Lord Lansdowne, who was offered the office of prime minister on Lord Derby's resignation, and has a seat in the Cabinet, without salary, is in his 74th year. Palmerston is nearly 70. Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell have entered their 62d year, Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, is 64. Sir Chas. Wood, at the head of Indian affairs, is only 58.

A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT. The Novelty iron works, New York, belonging to Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., employ more than one thousand men, whose weekly wages amount to about $9,000. The quantity of iron melted in a month is not far from three hundred tons. The yearly business transacted amounts to about a million of dollars.

To have influence with the public—take a positive rather than a negative position.

To be always contented. Consider that you will never in this life be free from annoyances, and that you may as well bear them patiently as fret about them.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS. The Cincinnatti Price Current gives the capacity of the boats cleared from that port during the past year at 2,854,000 tons, while the capacity of the railroads now running to that city and in course of construction is only 708,800 tons; leaving still for water carriage the amount of 2,115,200 tons.

A SPLENDID TRIUMPH. The Hon. Wm. M. Churchwell, of Tennessee, has been re-elected to Congress by a majority of 1,467 votes in a district which gave Gen. Scott a majority of 1,313! He had but a single whig competitor—Horace Maynard, Esq. A well-merited compliment to a most faithful and able representative.

THE WIFE OF A TYPO. Purdy J. Hull who has lately married Lola Montez was formerly from Xenia, Ohio, and a printer on the Free Press, formerly published in that place.

"HE HAS NOT AN ENEMY IN THE WORLD!" Hasn't he? Well we are sorry for him! For he has mighty little character who has no enemies. He is nobody who has not got pluck enough to get an enemy. Give us rather as our ideal of virtue and manliness one who has many enemies—one who has made them by his manhood and downright sincerity, candor, and fearless love of the thing he sees to be right. The man of earnest purposes, strong will, and love of principle for its own sake, must have enemies. But this, so far from being ill, is to him a good. The strong tree is more deeply rooted and fastened in the soil by the blast than the summer breeze. A man never knows how much there is of him till he has confronted and braved bitter opposition.

CURIOUS BOOK. Mr. Jefferson made an original book out of the New Testament, an account of which is given by him in a letter to John Adams, dated October 13th, 1812, when Mr. Jefferson was seventy years old. He took two copies of the New Testament and cut out the saying of the Saviour, rejecting every verse which was not evidently his; these he pasted in a book, and his compilation is described as covering forty-six pages. He wrote old John Adams, that this arrangement had placed before him "the most sublime and benevolent code of morals ever offered to man."

SERMONS FOR HOT DAYS. The Rev. Mr. Hoppin, of cambridge, preached in the Episcopal Church at South Boston, on Sunday last, "what was universally deemed a model hot-day sermon. It was a most interesting, comprehensive, and valuable discourse, and yet occupied but ten minutes and fifty-three seconds in its delivery. It was, too, a finished sermon; perfect in all its parts, and having no exordium, discussion and application.

Snow's Railway Guide for July shows that 142 railroad trains leave Boston daily, viz: by Old Colony 17; Providence. 18; Worcester, 25; Fitchburg 25; Lowell, 15; Boston and Maine, 80; and Eastern 11.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT. The most beautiful flowers are those which are double, such as double pinks, double roses, and double dahlies. What an argument is this against the chilling deformity of single blessedness! "Go marry" is writen on every thing beautiful that the eye rests upon, beginning with birds of paradise, and leaving off with apple blossoms.

During the temporary absence from Washington of the Secretary of War, whose brief visit to the North in company with Prof. Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has been noticed by the press, we learn that the duties of the head of the War Department will be discharged by the Secretary of the Navy. *Union.*

A PILL FOR THE DOCTORS. The celebrated Dr. Jas. Johnson, editor of the London Medico Chirurgical Review, thus unbosoms himself:

"I declare as my conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness, and less mortality than now prevail."

The proprietors of the mammoth tree, California, have been offered $30,000 for it. Fifteen feet of the bark, and one block to be taken off, are valued at $10,000.

"People must not take it for granted that editors can know everything by intuition. Very often they complain of no notice being taken of things of public interest, when it is their own fault in not communicating the necessary information."

THE CHOLERA AT COPENHAGAN, DENMARK. The cholera continued its ravages with scarcely any diminution. Up to the 2d instant, 3,122 had fallen victims to the epidemic. Nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants had quitted the city, which presented a most deserted and melancholy aspect. The yellow fever had also appeared, having been brought by ships from St. Thomas.

The treasonable Correspondence found concealed in Major Andre's boots, when he was searched by Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, has recently been discovered at Albany. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of the American forces at West Point, and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points. There is also a pass from Arnold, under which Andre, as "Mr. John Smith," was returning to the British camp.

"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Anger of Freedom* intoxicated?"

"Not at all, sir; I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

A western editor copying a story about a drowning man who had a wonderful memory of every event of his life, advises some of his subscribers to practice bathing in deep water.

"Will you take the life of Pierce or Scott, this morning, madam?" said a newspaper boy to our good aunt Betsy.

"No, my lad," she replied, good humoredly, and most wittily, though she was none the wiser of it, "they may live to the end of their days for me—I v'e nothing agin 'em."

BOOTS AND SHOES. There has been a very material advance in the price of Boots and Shoes, within three months past, especially in heavy work, and there will be a scarcity of desirable goods, and high prices throughout the fall trade. The factories in New England were engaged later than usual on spring orders, then followed a rise in leather and fully 20 per cent. advance in wages. Hides also continue very high and the market bare.

The city of Bremen sends a block of marble for the Washington Monument bearing the inscription: "To Washington the great, the good, the last, from friendly Bremen."

THE CROPS. Throughout the Western part of the State, we have accounts of abundant wheat crops, and corn crops are very promising. *Salem Press.*

We were shown a cucumber, grown in Mr. L. Belo's garden, in this place, which, at the blossom end, had formed itself into a complete miniature parrot's head—so much so as at first glance to deceive the unwary into the belief of its being a real *bona fide* bird's head. This singular freak of nature has been preserved and deposited in the Museum. *Salem Press.*

A WORD TO BOYS. Stick to your trade, boys, and learn how to work if you wish to be truly independent. There is no more pitiable sight than a half mechanic applying for work. He is always at the foot of the hill, and labor as he may, unless he becomes perfect in his trade, he can never rise.

PRICE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY. It is well known that commissions are bought and sold in the British army. The prices are regulated by law. A lieutenant colonelcy in the Foot Guards, (which is the highest rank that can be purchased) is held at £7,250 sterling, and so down to the ensigncy which cost £1,200. In the line the price of the same commissions is £4,500 and £4300, but these places are often purchased at much higher rates.

MORMON MODE OF COLLECTING DEBTS. When a man refuses to pay a debt among the Mormons, they send three officers called *whistlers*, who take their station in front of the debtor's house, each with a jack knife and a bundle of stic

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.**—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " "
" " " "
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " Barages,
" " Challys,
Plain Black Challys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barage De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,**—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

**SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.** P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

**EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.**—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**ARTIST'S MATERIALS.**—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 87 cents, or by contract)—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | ..... | $400 |
| 10 | " | " | " | ..... | 485 |
| 12 | " | " | " | ..... | 525 |
| 14 | " | " | " | ..... | 585 |
| 15 | " | " | " | ..... | 615 |
| 18 | " | " | " | ..... | 650 |
| 20 | " | " | " | ..... | 695 |
| 25 | " | " | " | ..... | 750 |
| 30 | " | " | " | ..... | 850 |
| 35 | " | " | " | ..... | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon. It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 16th, 1853. 78—6w.

**COAL.**—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 40 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

Portsmouth, Va.

August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

☞ Register copy.

**STEVENSON & WEDDELL,** IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 19th, 1853. 77—

**SALMON, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.** A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by express—received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.**—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from

**$80,000 to $100,000**

worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been a signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each session, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes, " "
" Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

**A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS** FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screw's, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

**QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,** for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

**NOTICE.**—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

**NEW GOODS.**—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

**MRS. WOLTERING** RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

**CHARLES KUESTER,** GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

**SWAIM'S JUSTICE.**—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
*North-Carolina Book-Store.*

Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

**HARRIS'S BAKERY,** HORFOLE, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Street, North side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 103—1y.

**NEGROES WANTED.**—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 23th, 1852. 15—tf.

**CANDLES.**—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**SCOTCH ALE.**—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**WEEDING HOES.**—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.**—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**FOR THE HAIR.**—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

**TABLE SALT.**—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CORN STARCH.**—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**DEPILATORY.**—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by

WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

**CHLORINE TOOTH WASH** STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

**LEGRAND'S BLACKING** IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.**—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CHOCOLATE AND COCOA** OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.**—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**SARATOGA WATER** JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.**—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

**A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON,** with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE** MUSIC received at the

MUSIC STORE.

**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES,** BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** Received this day July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office,
Raleigh, 1853.

**W. R. PEPPER,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
*No. 24, High Street,*
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID McDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

**GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,** OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expresely for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

**A. M. McPHEETERS,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and
JOHN PRIMROSE,
} Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

**XONITON** Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

**GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED**—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.

Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

**FAMILY GROCERY.**—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

**PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.**—A fresh supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

**CHELTENHAM SALTS.**—A supply in store and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

**RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.**—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 23d, 1853. 93—

**5,000 CIGARS,** of superior quality, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 23d, 1853.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

## USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

### Government of the United States.

| | Salary. |
|---|---|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, | $25,000 |
| WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State, | 8,000 |
| JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War, | 8,000 |
| JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy, | 8,000 |
| R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior, | 8,000 |
| JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen., | 8,000 |
| CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General, | 8,000 |

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

| | Term expires. | | Term expires. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | |
| Benj. Fitzpatrick,* | 1855 | Stephen Adams, | 1857 |
| Jere. Clemens, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| ARKANSAS. | | MICHIGAN. | |
| Solon Borland, | 1855 | Lewis Cass, | 1855 |
| William K. Sebastian, | 1859 | Chas. E. Stuart, | 1857 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | MISSOURI. | |
| *Truman Smith,* | 1855 | David R. Atchison, | 1855 |
| Isaac Toucey, | 1857 | *Henry S. Geyer,* | 1857 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| William M. Gwin, | 1855 | Moses Norris, jr., | 1855 |
| John B. Weller, | 1857 | Chas. G. Atherton, | 1859 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW-YORK. | |
| James A. Bayard, | 1857 | *Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)* | 1855 |
| *John M. Clayton,* | 1859 | *Hamilton Fish,* | 1857 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEW-JERSEY. | |
| *Jackson Morton,* | 1855 | John D. Thompson, | 1857 |
| Stephen A. Mallory, | 1857 | William Wright, | 1859 |
| GEORGIA. | | NORTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *William C. Dawson,* | 1855 | *George E. Badger,* | 1855 |
| *Robert S. Toombs,* | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| INDIANA. | | OHIO. | |
| John Pettit, | 1855 | Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)* | 1855 |
| Jesse D. Bright, | 1857 | *Benjamin F. Wade,* | 1857 |
| ILLINOIS. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| James Shields, | 1855 | *James Cooper,* | 1855 |
| Stephen A. Douglas, | 1859 | Richard Brodhead, jr., | 1857 |
| IOWA. | | RHODE-ISLAND. | |
| Augustus C. Dodge, | 1855 | Charles T. James, | 1857 |
| George W. Jones, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| KENTUCKY. | | SOUTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *Archibald Dixon,* | 1855 | A. P. Butler, | 1855 |
| *J. B. Thompson,* | 1859 | (A Democrat,) | 1859 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| John Slidell, | 1855 | *James C. Jones,* | 1859 |
| *J. P. Benjamin,* | 1859 | *(A Whig,)* | 1855 |
| MAINE. | | TEXAS. | |
| Hannibal Hamlin, | 1857 | Thomas J. Rusk, | 1857 |
| (Vacancy,) | 1859 | Sam. Houston, | 1859 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VERMONT. | |
| *Charles Sumner, F. S.,* | 1857 | *S. S. Phelps,* | 1855 |
| *Edward Everett,* | 1859 | *Solomon Foote, (F. S.),* | 1857 |
| MARYLAND. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| *James A. Pearce,* | 1855 | James M. Mason, | 1857 |
| *Thomas G. Pratt,* | 1857 | Robert M. T. Hunter, | 1859 |
| | | WISCONSIN. | |
| Isaac T. Walker, | 1855 | Henry Dodge, | 1857 |

(* By appointment of Governor.)

### PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

*Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year 1833 | 3,856,227,56 acres | 4,972,284,84 dollars. |
| " 1834 | 4,658,218,71 " | 6,099,981.04 " |
| " 1835 | 12,564,478,85 " | 15,999,804,11 " |
| " 1836 | 20,074,870,92 " | 25,167,333,06 " |
| " 1837 | 5,601,103,12 " | 7,007,523,04 " |
| " 1838 | 3,414,307,42 " | 4,305,564,64 " |
| " 1839 | 4,976,382,87 " | 6,464,556,79 " |
| " 1840 | 2,236,889,74 " | 2,789,637,53 " |
| " 1841 | 1,164,796,11 " | 1,463,364,06 " |
| " 1842 | 1,129,217,58 " | 1,417,972,06 " |
| " 1843 | 1,605,264,06 " | 2,013,044,30 " |
| " 1844 | 1,754,763,13 " | 2,207,678,04 " |
| " 1845 | 1,843,527,05 " | 2,470,303,17 " |
| " 1846 | 2,263,730,81 " | 2,904,637,27 " |
| " 1847 | 2,521,305,59 " | 3,296,404,08 " |
| " 1848 | 1,887,553,04 " | 2,621,615,26 " |
| " 1849 | 1,329,902,77 " | 1,756,890,42 " |
| " 1850 | 1,846,847,49 " | 2,370,947,45 " |
| Total, | 74,729,986,82 | 95,433,040,16 |

*American Almanac.*

### GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

*With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.*

| States. | Governors. | Salaries. | Gov.'s Term. | Senators. Term years. | Representatives. Term years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | John Hubbard, | $1,500 | 1 | 31 1 | 151 1 |
| N. Hampshire, | Noah Martin, | 1,000 | 1 | 12 1 | 288 1 |
| Vermont, | *E. Fairbanks,* | 750 | 1 | 30 1 | 230 1 |
| Massachusetts, | G. S. Boutwell, | 2,500 | 1 | 40 1 | 356 1 |
| Rhode Island, | Philip Allen, | 400 | 1 | 31 1 | 72 1 |
| Connecticut, | T. H. Seymour, | 1,100 | 1 | 21 1 | 215 1 |
| New York, | Horatio Seymour, | 4,000 | 2 | 32 2 | 198 1 |
| New Jersey, | George F. Fort, | 1,800* | 3 | 20 3 | 60 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | William Bigler, | 3,000 | 3 | 33 3 | 100 1 |
| Delaware, | Wm. H. Ross, | 1,333⅓ | 4 | 9 